Chapter 17 Reaction and Revolution

Goals:

* Changes made by Congress of Vienna
* Revolts from 1820-1848
* Examples of nationalism in 19th century
* Unification of Germany & Italy
* Romantic writers and their works
* Romantic music and their (5 composers) works.

**Liberalism** – actually “classical liberalism,” – a political ideology which stressed individual rights such as life, liberty, and property and freedom of religion, speech and the press. The motto of the French Revolution had been “*liberte, egalite, fraternite*.”

**Nationalism** – a spirit among people with things in common, such as language, culture, heritage, and ancestry, to seek their independence and defend their ethnic interests.

Section I

Congress of Vienna 1814 – called to restore order and stability to Europe after the wars and revolutions of the 18th and early 19th centuries. It was really about restoring the Old Order and rejecting the rights and freedoms championed by the French Revolution.

Important People at the Congress of Vienna: Castlereagh of Britain, Czar Alexander I of Russia, Metternich of Austria, Talleyrand of France.

Changes Made by the Congress of Vienna:

1. France had territory conquered under Napoleon taken; France had to pay war damages. The Congress surrounded France by strong powers to prevent it from acts of aggression. (France was defeated; Waterloo was 1815.)
2. Monarchs of European countries were restored to power. (Napoleon had removed them and placed his own relatives on the thrones.)
3. The boundaries of countries were re-drawn without regard to interests of various national groups. Some countries had land taken away and others were given that land. (Austria got northern Italy, Sweden got Norway, Britain kept some French and Dutch colonies taken during the war.)
4. Balance of power was maintained. (France, Austria, and Britain formed an alliance to fend off Russian and Prussian aggression.)
5. The Congress did not allow groups to express their nationalism or allow many of the liberties gained under the revolution to remain.

Concert of Europe – was an organization of the major powers of Europe to work together to try to avoid major wars and to suppress nationalism and liberalism. The Quintuple Alliance was made up of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France. A number of national groups rebelled against this.

Examples of the Revolts that tried to throw off the Old Order:

1. The new kings of Spain and Italy tried to reintroduce absolutism and the people **revolted**. They forced the king to grant a **constitution**. However, the Quintuple Alliance sent forces to put down the rebellion because they didn’t want these democratic ideas to spread.
2. The Spanish colonies in the new world fought for and gained independence. The Alliance was divided and didn’t act together against this rebellion. Then the U.S. introduced the **Monroe Doctrine** in 1823 designed to keep European powers from re-colonizing the Western Hemisphere.
3. The Greeks revolted against the oppressive Ottoman Turks, but Britain, Russia and France helped the Greeks to gain their independence, but it also revealed weaknesses in the Congress system because the member nations did not act with unity.
4. France – **July Revolution of 1830** in response to the oppressive policies of Charles X. The duke of Orleans, Louis Philippe became known as the “citizen king” under a liberal constitution.
5. The July Revolution led to revolts in Belgium because they were ruled by the Dutch who were culturally different from the Belgians. Treaty of London recognized Belgium’s independence.
6. Austria, Prussia, and Russia suppressed rebellions in their countries. Poland was crushed by the Russians.
7. **France AGAIN 1848**. Louis Philippe was ousted because of a poor economy and his favoritism of the wealthy. Second French Republic established with socialistic principles – government sponsored social programs. Fighting broke out between city people and country people over the new policies. Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, was elected president of the Second Republic, but he staged a coup d’etat in 1852, proclaiming himself Emperor Napoleon III of the Second French Empire.
8. This caused other countries to revolt again. Hungary, Bohemia, Venice, Milan, Austria, Russia. The uprisings were crushed.

The struggle for nationalism and liberalism continue in spite of harsh opposition from absolutist rulers.

The pattern for revolution went something like this:

1. The people are discontent and win concessions for liberty.
2. They fight amongst themselves over power and authority.
3. The old powers take advantage of the disorder and retake control.

Overall, governments during this period are failing to fulfill their God-given responsibilities: to protect the righteous and to punish the wicked. Justice, equality, and liberty are the moral conduct government should promote. Romans 13:1-2. How does this scripture passage relate to the issue of a corrupt and wicked government?

Section II Triumph of Nationalism – spirit of nationalism intensifies. Romantic idealism to hardened realism.

Machiavelli – *realpolitik* (politics of reality, whatever means necessary)

Examples of Nationalism:

* **Crimean War 1854-1856** – Britain and France try to stop Russia from expanding to the Mediterranean. “Charge of the Light Brigade” by Alfred Lord Tennyson pages SA 145-146.
* **Italian Unification** – Small kingdoms competing with one another: Tuscany, Venetia, Papal States, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Lombardy, etc. Garibaldi (with the Red Shirts) fought to unite Italy into one state; Kingdom of Italy with Victor Emmanuel II as first king 1861.
* **German Unification** – Small kingdoms: Prussia, Holstein, Bavaria, Saxony, Hamburg, Hesse, etc. Count Otto von Bismarck, a Prussian devoted to realpolitik, provoked disputes, got other countries to attack him, then defeated them. He was able to end Austrian domination in the Austro-Prussian War 1866. Then he did the same thing with France and he united Germany against France in the Franco-Prussian War. The Prussians won, which resulted in the French overthrowing the Emperor Napoleon III and establishing a brief republic. The other great result was the unification of Germany under Kaiser Wilhelm I, Emperor of the German Reich (empire).

Section III Protests through Art and Music – Romanticism

Romanticism – gave expression to the concepts of liberty, equality, fraternity.

From rationalism of the **enlightenment to idealism**, from **intellectual to emotional**

Originality above imitation, nationalism above internationalism, self-fulfillment above the common good.

Literature:

1. Sir Walter Scott – *Ivanhoe*
2. Victor Hugo – *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*
3. Samuel Taylor Coleridge – “Rime of the Ancient Mariner”
4. Grimm Brothers – German fairy tales
5. Goethe (GUR tuh) – *Faust*
6. Edgar Allan Poe – “The Raven”
7. James Fenimore Cooper – *The* *Last of the Mohicans* (“noble savage”)
8. William Wordsworth – poet, love for nature

Music: Romantic music sought to stir the emotions of the audience, nationalism influence

1. Beethoven – bridged the gap between classical and romantic music.
2. Chopin – Polish composer, “Poet of the Piano”, music used as code during WWII to Polish resistance.
3. Tchaikovsky – Russian composer, ballets, Nutcracker, 1812 Overture- marks anniversary of Russia’s defeat of Napoleon.
4. Brahms – German composer
5. Verdi – Italian composer of operas which stirred sentiment for Italian unification.
6. Wagner – German composer, ancient Germanic myths, anti-semitic, German unification, controversial Nazis used his music.

Art: Romantic artists appealed to the sense and feelings of the beholder, far away places, local landscapes, national legends and folklore.

1. Jaques Louis David – neoclassical
2. Eugene Delacroix – bold colors, exciting

Chapter 18 Industrial Revolution and European Society

Goals:

* List factors that made industrial Revolution possible.
* List conditions that contributed to the beginning of the industrial Rev in Great Britain
* Indentify important inventors and their contributions
* Explain changes in British society that resulted from the industrial revolution
* Define reform
* Outline the social and political legislation passed by the British government in response to the needs of nineteenth century workers
* List four major types of 19th century socialism and the main teaching of each
* List the responses of Christians to the needs and problems of industrialized society
* Identify the distinguishing characteristics of realism, impressionism, and post-impressionism.

Tale of Two Cities (opens chapter page 463).

Section I: The Industrial Revolution – occurred gradually over several decades.

Conditions in British society that made the Industrial Revolution possible:

1. An adequate food supply (machines & technology)
2. A large & mobile labor force (no longer needed on farms, moved to cities for labor force)
3. Expansion of trade (colonial possessions, demand for British goods, open markets for British industry)
4. No destructive revolutions, gradual changes, stable/peaceful
5. Government patented new inventions, incentives to innovate
6. Government removed regulations
7. Low taxes
8. Low interest rates

Enclosure Movement – stopped small farmers from using common pastureland by fencing it in for use by wealthy landowners. Agriculture became more efficient; small farmers had to move to cities.

Textile industry expanded with the production of cotton, which began the Industrial Revolution.

Richard Arkwright is called the Father of the Industrial Revolution because he built a water-powered spinning jenny (an engine to spin wool and cotton into thread) which was too large for a home and thus required a factory.

Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin (engine) which could take the seeds out of a boll of cotton fifty times as fast as a person.

Before the industrial revolution, most products were made by individuals and families in their homes. They set their own scheduled and produced as much as they chose. The new machinery was too expensive for them to buy, so this domestic system or cottage industry system was unable to continue.

The factory system brought works, raw materials, and machinery under one roof. Factories were located near transportation, sources of water power (rivers), or natural resources.

Four changes the worker experienced from cottage industry to factory system:

1. Moved to an urban environment
2. Used the factory’s tools instead of his own.
3. Had to work the hours the factory set.
4. Worked away from his family.

Sir Henry Bessemer developed an inexpensive and efficient steel-making process.

James Watt designed the first practical and efficient steam engine.

The first commercial oil well was drilled near Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859. Oil was used to provide energy to fuel the factories of the industrial age.

Improvements in transportation also aided the Industrial Revolution.

Turnpike Trust – a group would finance the construction of a road, then charge toll to travelers.

John McAdam – devised smooth and durable macadamized roads which were constructed of tightly packed crushed rocks.

Canals and railroads also helped reduce transportation costs.

Richard Trevithick invented the steam-powered locomotive.

Robert Fulton put a steam engine in a ship.

Orville and Wilbur Wright were the first to build an airplane that would fly.

Henry Ford used the assembly line to mass-produce oil wells.

New production techniques that helped industry grow:

1. Automation – using machines
2. Interchangeable parts
3. Division of labor
4. Assembly line

Thomas Edison invented the light bulb, phonograph, and motion picture projector.

Consequences of Industrialization:

1. Poor living and working conditions: slums, hours, danger
2. Increased population & productivity: better nourished, higher standard of living, abundance of material possessions

Section II Responses to the Industrial Revolution

Reform: a change for the better.

Great Britain sought to correct some of the disadvantages of the Industrial Revolution.

1. Laws to curb abuses in the factories (child labor laws, shorter work days, inspectors)
2. Relief measures for the sick
3. Abolishing slavery
   1. William Wilberforce worked to abolish the slave trade and then slavery in the British Empire. (about 25 years)

Benjamin Disraeli – British Prime Minister, foreign affairs, bought part of Suez Canal, enhancing British dominance in the Mediterranean

William Gladstone – a British statesman, one national court system, secret ballot, better education

Welfare state – a country in which the government assumes the responsibility for the material and social well-being of every individual “from the cradle to the grave.”

Page 476 “Ideas of the Socialists” Man’s responsibility.

Socialism – government ownership of the means of production and the distribution of goods for the presumed welfare of society, emphasizes the group rather than the individual, rejects individual responsibility.

Four major types of socialism:

1. Utopian socialism – proper surroundings and a good education would solve all problems.
2. Marxism – Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels *Communist Manifesto* said that the history of human society is one of class struggle; plebians vs. patricians, serfs against lords, proletariat (workers) vs. bourgeoisie (middle class property owners, capitalists, and industrialists). The perfect society to Marx is communism in which the classes are eliminated and the struggles cease. Marx said that religion is the “opiate of the people.” USSR, Vietnam, Cuba, China
3. Fabian Socialism – gradually move toward socialism by passing welfare legislation
4. Christian Socialists- believe that Christianity and capitalism are incompatible. Perfectability of man. Problem with that?

Christian Concerns:

Bible institutes, serve the poor, sin the root of a social ills, Salvation Army, orphanages, YMCA, Sunday School

William Booth – founder of the Salvation Army

George Mueller – started a big orphanage in Bristol, England

Dwight Moody – evangelist

III. Changing Outlooks in European Society

Darwin – *Origin of Species.* Creatures best able to adapt to their environment survive. Applied it to mankind. Man developed from animals. Scripture teaches that God created the animals each after his kind. Genesis 1:24.

Revolution in Physical Sciences

John Dalton – atomic theory

Mendeleev – periodic table

William Roentgen – discovered x-rays

Pierre and Marie Curie – discovered radioactivity

Niels Bohr – model of the atom

Albert Einstein – E=mc2 and theory of relativity

Challenge to Christianity – Counter the claims of evolution and rejection of the Scripture as God’s inspired Word. Christians bought into these claims and the church lost some of its influence. Humanistic spirit – 20th century.

Arts

Realism – portray life as it really is

Charles Dickens – writer who depicted the darker side of European Society during the Industrial Revolution.

Painting – Impressionism, focus on light and color, short, choppy brush-strokes

Renoir and Monet are famous impressionist painters.

Rodin – impressionist sculptor

Claude Debussey – impressionism through music

Post Impressionism painters – Van Gogh and Cezanne